

SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT FACT SHEET

Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Bureau of Substance Abuse Services

February, 2002

This fact sheet contains information about the impact of alcohol and other drug use in the Second Barnstable Representative District. Admission data were reported to the Bureau of Substance Abuse Services (BSAS) Substance Abuse Management Information System in FY 2001.

Residents of Second Barnstable Representative District

Treatment Admissions:

In FY 2001, there were 120,687 admissions to licensed substance abuse treatment services in all of Massachusetts. Of these, 1.3% (1,670) reside in the Second Barnstable Representative District. Due to budget cuts in FY 2002, BSAS estimates that 19% (317) of Second Barnstable Representative District residents will not be able to access treatment services. **Please note that these statistics represent only individual admissions, and represent a figure lower than the actual number of constituents in need of treatment services.**

- In FY 2001, 69.8% of admissions from the Second Barnstable Representative District were male and 30.1% were female.
- Over 61.9% of admissions were between the ages of 30-49.
- 87.9% of admissions were white non-Latino, 5.9% were black non-Latino, 1.5% were Latino, 0.4% were Asians, and 4.1% were other racial categories.
- 54.0% of those admitted to treatment were never married, 17.0% were married, and 21.1% reported not to be married now.
- 18.7% of admissions had less than high school education, 49.4% completed high school, and 31.8% had more than high school education.
- 37.7% of those admitted to treatment were employed.
- 11.3% of those admitted were homeless.
- 11.0% of admissions had prior mental health treatment.

Substances Used in Past Year:

Upon entering treatment, each client is asked to report ALL substances used in the past year (12 months) prior to admission. Admissions frequently report using more than one substance within the year. The use of more than one psychoactive substance, such as alcohol and marijuana, is referred to as 'polydrug' or 'polysubstance' use. For example, individuals who use cocaine, crack and heroin also may report the use of either alcohol and/or marijuana.

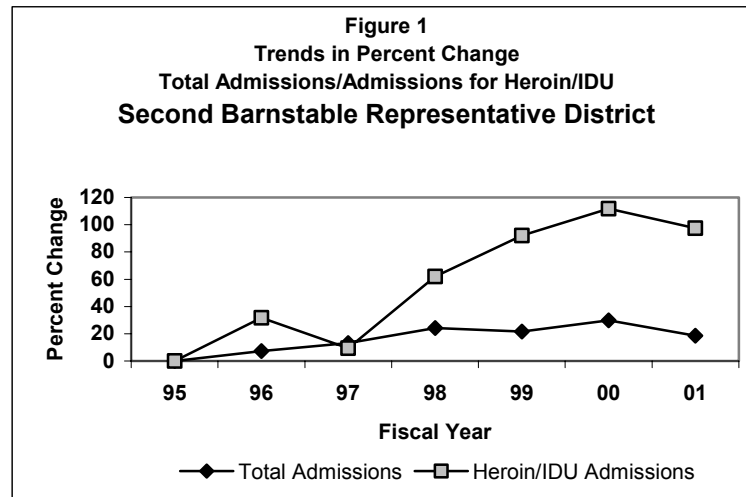
- Table 1 shows ALL substances which clients reported using in the year prior to admission, including the prevalence of injection drug use (IDU) in the Second Barnstable Representative District. Injection drug users (or IDU's) are individuals who use a needle to ingest cocaine, crack, heroin or another drug to get high.

Table 1 Annual Admissions by Substance Used FY 1995 – FY 2001							
Second Barnstable Representative District							
	Total	Alcohol	Marijuana	Cocaine	Crack	Heroin	IDU
FY '95	1,408	1,244	444	316	138	227	158
FY '96	1,510	1,294	545	352	163	294	213
FY '97	1,593	1,346	484	295	163	252	169
FY '98	1,749	1,416	514	325	138	382	242
FY '99	1,711	1,369	499	315	140	446	293
FY '00	1,828	1,442	529	358	109	482	333
FY '01	1,670	1,305	458	316	101	450	310

- Since FY 1995, admissions from Second Barnstable Representative District reported a decrease in crack use, but an increase in heroin use. Crack use decreased by 26%, while heroin use increased by 98%.
- Between FY 1995 and FY 2001, admissions reporting cocaine use remained steady, while alcohol and marijuana use increased by 4% and 3%, respectively.

Heroin and Injection Drug Use:

Figure 1 below shows the proportional increases in all admissions in the Second Barnstable Representative District and the proportional increase in admissions reporting heroin and injection drug use, a factor driving increases in HIV¹.



- Total treatment admission for all modalities rose 18.6% between FY 1995 and FY 2001. During the same period, admissions for heroin and injection drug use treatment increased by 97.4%.

Primary Substance of Use:

At admission clients also identify a “primary drug” of use which is the substance currently causing them the most problems.

- Table 2 compares the proportional distribution of primary drugs in Massachusetts with that for the Second Barnstable Representative District.

	Alcohol	Heroin	Marijuana	Cocaine	Crack
District	60.7 %	21.5%	7.7%	2.8%	0.9%
State	46.5%	35.9%	6.5%	3.9%	3.4%

- While heroin, cocaine and crack as a primary drug of use in your Representative District was lower than the State average, alcohol and marijuana was higher within your District.

¹ The Schneider Institute for Health Policy, Brandeis University, 2000